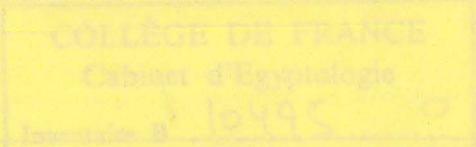


Annuaire XV
88

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.



COLLEGE DE FRANCE
CABINET D'ÉGYPTOLOGIE
GARDEN CITY, CAIRO
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

NEWSLETTER NUMBER EIGHTY-

NEWSLETTER

WINTER 1974

CONTENTS

Page

Howard L. A. Terrace 1938-1973	1
Notes from Princeton	3
ARCE Membership	6
Publications	9
University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Excavations at Mastaba	13
by Barry J. Kemp Mastaba Cairo 2318	17
Madison 1266	19
by John L. Foster La Mission Archéologique	20
by Sergio Bonadoni Library Members	22
Notes on Activities in Egypt	26
The Center's Guest Book	27
Minutes of 1973 Annual Meeting	28
Abstract	31
PHOTOGRAPHS	
ARCE Fellows 1973-74	29
Annual Meeting, Oriental Institute	30 ff.



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GARDEN CITY, CAIRO
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

NEWSLETTER NUMBER EIGHTY-EIGHT

WINTER 1974

C O N T E N T S

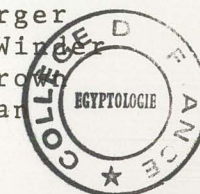
	Page
Edward L. B. Terrace 1936-1973	1
Notes from Princeton	3
ARCE Membership	6
Publications	9
University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Excavations at Malkata	13
by Barry J. Kemp	
Ostrakon Cairo 25218 augmented by Ostrakon Deir el Medinah 1266	19
by John L. Foster	
La Missione Archeologica in Egitto, Della Università di Roma . by Sergio Donadoni	20
Honorary Members	22
Notes on Activities in Egypt	26
The Center's Guest Book	27
Minutes of 1973 Annual Meeting	28
Abstract	41
PHOTOGRAPHS	
ARCE Fellows 1973-74	25
Annual Meeting, Oriental Institute	30 ff.

The Newsletter is published quarterly; subscription rate, \$5 per year; edited by the Directors assisted by Jean Whitten. All opinions expressed by authors are those of the authors themselves and do not reflect ARCE policy or endorsement.

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EDWARD L. B. TERRACE

1936 - 1973

Edward L. B. Terrace, authority on Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern art, died tragically in Cairo on Tuesday, November 13 at the age of 37.

Dr. Terrace was born in Anacortes, Washington, on October 1, 1936. He obtained the B.A. degree from Dartmouth in 1957 where he was elected as a junior to Phi Beta Kappa, M.A. from Harvard University in 1963, and Ph.D. from Harvard in 1968; he also attended the Queen's College, Oxford in 1957-58. In 1962 he married Lisa Cook; they were divorced in 1967. Dr. Terrace joined the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in 1958 and was associated with the Department of Egyptian Art there until 1970, the last two years as Associate Curator.

Survivors are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Terrace of Seattle, and a sister, Mrs. Sharon Rogers of Woodenville, Washington.

The following is from the tribute which Dr. Labib Habachi has written to Dr. Terrace.

Dr. Terrace first visited Egypt in 1961 as a member of the Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition to Nubia in the UNESCO-sponsored campaign to salvage the Nubian Monuments, whose report was published by William Kelly Simpson et al. in Heka-nefer (1963). In a letter dated June 22, 1961, to the Newsletter, Dr. Terrace spoke with enthusiasm of his first introduction to Upper Egypt: "The salubrious climate, the beauty of the country (of the sort which only a desert landscape can offer), the friendliness and attractiveness of the Nubian people, and above all the spirit of adventure that pervaded the expedition, made of the season a most pleasurable and interesting experience."

When I first met Dr. Terrace in 1965 at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, he was very much involved in developing the program of the American Research Center in Egypt. He

served on the Board of Governors of the ARCE in 1965-66 and was a member of the Committee to Commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the ARCE. He was editor of Volumes I through V of the Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt, 1962-66.

During the period 1962-66, Dr. Terrace published Art of the Ancient Near East in Boston, Boston (1962) and, in addition to his contributions to the Boston Museum's Bulletin, wrote the following articles:

"Recent Finds from Northwest Persia," Syria 39 (1962), pp. 212 ff.

"Two Achaemenian Objects," Antike Kunst 6 (1963), pp. 72 ff.

"Ancient Egyptian Jewelry," AJA 67 (1963), pp. 269 ff.

"'Blue Marble' Plastic Vessels and Other Figures," JARCE V (1966), pp. 57 ff.

In 1966 Dr. Terrace returned to Egypt as an ARCE Fellow* to undertake a study of all Middle Kingdom paintings as they related to the Bersheh coffins. The result of this preliminary research appeared in the beautifully illustrated and fully documented book Egyptian Paintings of the Middle Kingdom, the Tomb of Djehuty-Nekht, New York: George Braziller (1968).

As an ARCE Fellow* in 1968-69 Dr. Terrace studied the royal portraiture and iconography of the Middle Kingdom. During the year he studied and photographed the royal statues of the Middle Kingdom in the Cairo Museum with the intention of making a comparative study of them.

Publication of this work was delayed by a project to exhibit a number of the masterpieces from the Cairo Museum at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as part of their centennial celebrations, and later at the Los Angeles Museum of Art. Dr. Terrace was charged, with Dr. Henry G. Fisher, with the selection of the forty-three pieces, which included the magnificent statue of Chephren. Although the loan was postponed for political reasons, the beautifully illustrated volume by Dr. Terrace and Dr. Fischer which was to have served as a handbook for the exhibition was published as Treasures of Egyptian Art from the Cairo Museum, London: Thames and Hudson, 1970, which the authors in their introduction describe as "an exhibition without walls."

*Funded by Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State.

At the time of his death, Dr. Terrace was preparing a Study of the Decorative Arts of Ancient Egypt.** For the last two years he had been selecting and examining small artistic objects in the Cairo Museum, photographing each object with meticulous care. The study included combs, hairpins, cosmetic containers, mirrors, games and their decoration, decorated figures, and faience vessels. He planned to publish a supplement to the volume by Georges Beneditte in the Catalogue generale des antiquites du Musée du Caire, "Objets de toilette."

During 1972 Dr. Terrace was consultant to the Akhenaten Temple Project, which gave him the opportunity to continue his work on the art of this period and to encourage the group of young Egyptian Egyptologists who had been working on the assemblage of Akhenaten blocks during the last seven years. Dr. Terrace's life was short but fruitful. He was a loyal friend, and we can all recall his wit, his generosity and his thoughtfulness. He loved the Egypt of today, and as a scholar he had a deep and sensitive appreciation of the artistic beauty of Egypt's past. The completion of his work on The Decorative Arts of Ancient Egypt would be a fitting memorial to his memory.

**Funded by the Smithsonian Institution with a supplemental grant from the Kress Foundation through the ARCE.

NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meetings of the American Research Center in Egypt were held at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, November 10, 11, and 12. They marked the 25th anniversary of ARCE. Members and Board of Governors met on the 11th, the Executive Committee met on the 10th, and the Program of Papers was on the 11th and 12th.

The ARCE Fellow Alumni met for luncheon on Saturday at the Center for Continuing Education and the Board of Governors for luncheon on Monday at the Quadrangle Club.

The evening of Sunday, November 11 was especially memorable for the cocktail reception and dinner at the Center for Continuing Education, when members of ARCE were guests of the Oriental Institute. Professor Sterling Dow, honorary member of ARCE and one of the founders, delivered the 25th anniversary commemorative address to a receptive and appreciative gathering. President John A. Wilson of the Oriental Institute introduced the speaker.

Between papers and meetings members enjoyed seeing the historic Oriental Institute, especially the museum and new library.

Minutes of the meeting of members appear at the end of this Newsletter.

Board of Governors

At their meeting on November 11, the Board of Governors of ARCE took several actions which will interest members:

Election of Officers and Executive Committee for 1973-74

President	John A. Wilson
Vice - President	Morroee Berger
Treasurer	R. Bayly Winder
Secretary and Assistant	
Treasurer, Princeton	Lily M. Brown
Assistant Treasurer, Cairo	John Dorman
Executive Committee	
	Muhsin Mahdi
	Nicholas B. Millet
	William Kelly Simpson
	Ronald J. Williams
	Farhat J. Ziadeh

The President and Vice-President are also members of the Executive Committee.

Journal of ARCE

Board members accepted the report of the new editor, Gerald E. Kadish that Volume IX will appear within a few months, that in future authors should pay for expensive photographs, and authors of reports on projects which are subsidized in dollars should contribute to publication costs.

New Honorary Member (in the U.S.)

The Board unanimously elected to honorary membership Dr. Derwood W. (Ted) Lockard who was a guiding force in the American Research Center in Egypt from the time he became a member in 1959, then trustee (later governor) and executive committee member in 1962, until he retired from active participation in 1972. Dr. Lockard received the B.A. degree from the University of Chicago and M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard University.

Before World War II, he pursued archaeological research in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. From 1941 to 1947 he was with the U.S. Naval Reserve at several stations in the Middle East.

He was with the U.S. government until 1953 when he became Associate Director of Harvard's Center for Middle Eastern Studies. From 1962-1972 he was Director of the Center and Harvard's representative to the governing body of the ARCE. Dr. Lockard gave unstintingly of his time, talent and energy to advising the ARCE when it assumed its present structure and program in 1962 and for the next seven years when the U. S. office was still in Cambridge.

New Honorary Members (in Egypt)

The Board unanimously elected to honorary membership five Egyptian scholars, whose biographies begin on page 22 of this Newsletter:

Dr. Abdel Moneim Youssef Abu Bakr
Dr. Zaky Iskander
Dr. Saheir El-Kalamawi
Dr. Yehya El-Khachab
Dr. Mohammed Gamal El-Din Mokhtar

Oriental Institute Requests Offprints

The Oriental Institute has recently established its RESEARCH ARCHIVES to facilitate the study of Egyptology, Ancient Near Eastern Archaeology, and Cuneiform Studies, inasmuch as the former Oriental Institute Library was absorbed by the main university library. To this end, the Oriental Institute would greatly appreciate receiving offprints of articles in its various fields. Please send them to:

The Research Archives
The Oriental Institute
1155 East 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
USA

ARCE MEMBERSHIP

November 1973

RESEARCH SUPPORTING MEMBERS

University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Los Angeles
Oriental Institute, University of Chicago
Columbia University
Harvard University
University of Michigan
New York University
University Museum, University of Pennsylvania
Princeton University
University of Toronto
University of Utah

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Brooklyn College
Brooklyn Museum
Metropolitan Museum of Art
Southern Methodist University
University of Texas
University of Washington
Yale University

State University of New York, Binghamton, has indicated
its intention of becoming an Institutional Member
for 1973-74

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Abdel Moneim Abu Bakr
Georges C. Anawati
Sterling Dow
Hassan Fathy
Hussein Fawzi
Labib Habachi
Zaki Iskander
Saheir El-Kalamawi
Yehya El-Khachab
D. W. Lockard
Ibrahim Madkour
Gamal Mokhtar
Sarwat Okasha
Elizabeth Riefstahl

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Allen, James P.
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Davis, Virginia L.
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De Vries, Carl E.
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Dorman, John
Duling, Susan
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Ettinghausen, Richard
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Fay, Biri
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Fishman, Bernard

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Goedicke, Hans
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Goelet, Ogden, Jr.
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Grube, Ernst J.
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Hall, Emma S.
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Hanson, Diana
Harris, James E.
Harris, Josephine
Harrison, Donald
Harrison, Joanne
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Hazard, Thomas
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Hendershott, Arles
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Hochberg, Rose
Hodge, Carleton
Hodnick, Ruth
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Hughes, George R.
Hungerford, Bruce
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 Janson, H. W.
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 Kane, Carolyn
 Karasek, Florence
 Kase, Edward W.
 Keith, Jean L.
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 Kowalczyk, Joan
 Krotkoff, George
 Kuhnke, Laverne J.
 Lang, Mabel
 Lattin, A. Floyd
 Layton, Bentley
 Lee, Rensselaer W.
 Lee, Sherman E.
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 Lesko, Leonard H.
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 Mahdi, Muhsin
 Martin, Jack
 Mayerson, Philip
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 McMenamin, Daniel
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 Mellink, Machteld
 Mertz, Barbara
 Miles, George C.
 Millet, Nicholas B.
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 Moeller, Walter O.
 Moisan, Michel
 Mostafa, Badria S.

Muller, Dieter
 Mueller, Eric
 Muller, Hans Wolfgang
 Naff, Thomas
 Needler, Winifred
 Newton, Colin G.
 Nims, Charles F.
 Nord, Mrs. Del
 O'Brien, Michael
 Ochenschlager, Edward
 O'Connor, David
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 Ortega, Karla
 Parker, Richard A.
 Peck, Caroline
 Peck, William
 Perrot, Paul N.
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 Peterson, Enoch E.
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 Posener, G.
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 Ray, John D.
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Serlin, Babette B.
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 Shepherd, Dorothy
 Sheridan, Ethel
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 Silverman, David P.
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 Smith, Charles D.
 Smith, Katharine D.
 Smith, Lewis L.
 Smith, Marian R.
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 Sokoloff, Vladimir
 Somers, B.
 Spalinger, Anthony J.
 Staffa, Susan J.
 Stefanelli, Edna R.
 Stefanelli, Joseph J.
 Stone, Donald K.
 Suleiman, Michael W.
 Sullivan, Celeste
 Swift, Gustavus F., Jr.
 Thayer, Virginia S.
 Thomas, Elizabeth
 Thomas, Nancy
 Thompson, Deborah L.
 Thompson, Homer A.
 Thorpe, Janet D.
 Trigger, Bruce G.
 Tully, Alice
 Ungar, Endre
 Upton, Joseph M.
 Van Siclen, Charles C.
 Van Vleck, Michael R.
 Verdery, Richard N.
 Viola, Lucien
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 Ward, William A.
 Weeks, Kent R.
 Weems, Katherine L.
 Weinstein, James
 Weiss, Bernard
 Weitzmann, Kurt
 Wendell, Charles
 Wente, Edward

Westervelt, Alice
 Williams, John A.
 Williams, Ronald J.
 Willis, William H.
 Wilson, John A.
 Winder, R. Bayly

Winlock, Helen C.
 Winter, Erich
 Wintermute, Orval
 Witte, Arnold
 Wood, Wendy
 Wuchitech, Mike

Wyshak, Lillian W.
 Young, Dwight W.
 Zabkar, Louis V.
 Ziadeh, Farhat J.
 Zverina, Silvia

Addresses Unknown

The ARCE office has lost touch with the following persons and would appreciate information as to their current addresses:

Joy S. Abrahamsen
 Gayle A. Aull
 John Bedrosian
 Lois Drewer
 Darrell I. Dykstra

L. M. Loughborough
 Joseph P. Majer
 Eric Mueller
 Howard Rowland
 Barbara Turzynski

Publications

Members of ARCE

Baer, Klaus, "The Libyan and Nubian Kings of Egypt: Notes on the Chronology of Dynasties XXII to XXVI," Journal of Near Eastern Studies Vol. 32, Nos. 1 and 2, January-April 1973.

Lesko, Leonard H., The Ancient Egyptian Book of Two Ways. University of California Publications in Near Eastern Studies, Vol. 17 1973 (W) LC:72-83096, 160 pages \$5.00 (paper).

Lichtheim, Miriam, Ancient Egyptian Literature, A Book of Readings. Volume I: The Old and Middle Kingdoms. August 1973 (W) LC: 75-189225, 245 pages \$7.95.

Wendell, Charles, The Evolution of the Egyptian National Image, From its Origins to Ahmad Lutfi al-Sayyid. 1973 (W) LC:170724 352 pages \$17.50.

The above three are publications listed in the booklet, "Near Eastern Studies 1973," University of California Press, Berkeley, California 94720.

List of FUSTAT EXPEDITION* Publications
as received from the project director, Dr. Scanlon

(by George T. Scanlon, unless otherwise noted)

- "Preliminary Report: Excavations at Fustat, 1964," JARCE IV (1965), pp. 7-30.
- "Fustat Expedition: Preliminary Report 1965. Part I," JARCE V (1966), pp. 83-112.
- "Fustat Expedition: Preliminary Report 1965. Part II," JARCE VI (1967), pp. 65-86.
- "Fustat and the Arts of Egypt," Archaeology, Vol. 21, no. 3 (June 1968), pp. 188-95.
- "Ancillary Dating Materials from Fustat," Ars Orientalis VII (1968), pp. 1-17.
- "Housing and Sanitation: Some Aspects of Medieval Egyptian Urban Life," The Medieval Islamic City (eds. A. H. Hourani and A. M. Stern), Oxford: 1970, pp. 185-94.
- "Fatimid Filters: Archaeology and Olmer's Typology," Annales Islamologiques, IX (1970), pp. 37-51 + 13 pages of line drawings.
- W. B. Kubiak, "Medieval Ceramic Oil Lamps from Fustat," Ars Orientalis VIII (1970), pp. 1-18.
- W. B. Kubiak, "Crusaders Pottery of al-Mina Found at Fustat," Folia Orientalis, Tome XII (1970), pp. 113-123.
- "A Shard Count of the Fustat Mounds: 1968," Archaeology XXIV, no. 3 (June 1971), pp. 220-33.
- "Egypt and China: Trade and Imitation," Islam and the Trade of Asia, ed. D. S. Richards (Oxford and Philadelphia: 1971), pp. 81-95 + 10 plates.
- "Fustat: Archaeological Reconsiderations," Colloque International sur l'Histoire du Caire (Cairo, 1972), pp. 415-28.
- "A Note on Fatimid-Saljuq Trade," in Islamic History: 950-1150 A.D., ed. D. S. Richards (Oxford and Philadelphia, 1973), pp. 265-74 + 3 plates.

*Funded by the Smithsonian Institution through ARCE. The 1973-74 season was the closing one, at least for the present.

In Press:

- "Recent Glass from Fustat," Bulletin d. Soc. Arch. d'Alexandrie, no. 43 (1972-73), pp. 81-89.
- "W. B. Kubiak, "The Street of Medieval Fustat," Proceedings of the International Colloquium on Town Planning (Cairo, 1973).
- (with Th. Bianquis and A. Watson) "Numismatics and the Dating of Early Islamic Pottery in Egypt," George C. Miles Festschrift, eds. J. L. Bacharach and D. K. Kouymjian (Beirut, 1973).
- (with W. B. Kubiak), "Fustat Expedition: Preliminary Report 1966," for Vol. X of JARCE.
- (with R. W. Pinder-Wilson), "Glass from Fustat: 1964-71," for the 1973 volume of the Journal of Glass Studies.
- "The Pits of Fustat: Problems of Chronology," for Volume 60 (1974) of the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology.
- "Fustat Expedition: Preliminary Report 1968," Part I for JARCE XI. Part II for JARCE XII.
- Bo Gyllingsvard, "Chinese Ceramics: Fustat Expedition 1964-72," to appear in two parts in the 1974 and 1975 volumes of the Journal of Far Eastern Antiquities.

Also of Interest

- General Catalogue 1973/74. Akademische Druck u. Verlagsanstalt A-8010 Graz, Auersperggasse 12 / Austria.
- Al-Ahram Index. Al-Ahram, Organization and Microfilming Centre, Al Galaa St. Cairo, U.A.R. The Index will be published monthly with an annual cumulation.
- Urkunden zum Rechtsleben im Alten Agypten, Volume 1: Hieratische Ostraka und Papyri aus der Ramessidenzeit by Schafik Allam, University of Tübingen. In the volume of text are assembled 284 documents, of which 259 come from ostraca and 25 from papyri; many of them are translated here for the first time. Their choice has been determined by the significant light they shed upon Ancient Egyptian legal concepts.
- Untersuchungen zum Rechtsleben im Alten Agypten, Volume 1: Das Verfahrensrecht in der Altägyptischen Arbeitersiedlung von Deir-el-Medineh by Schafik Allam, University of Tübingen. This companion volume to the texts submitted in vol. 1 of Urkunden proposes to describe the methods employed by the inhabitants of Deir-el-Medineh to settle their legal disputes.

The University of Chicago Press, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, announces that all out-of-print titles in the "Oriental Institute Publications" series, except for a few volumes published in extra-large folio, have been made available in microfiche editions. Included are:

Breasted, Oriental Forerunners of Byzantine Painting.

Sanford, Arkell, Prehistoric Survey of Egypt and Western Asia. Maps. Vols. I-IV.

Sanford, Prehistoric Survey of Egypt and Western Asia IV.

Sanford, Prehistoric Survey of Egypt and Western Asia III.

Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, has available a catalog describing its books in classical studies and archaeology, many at 50% discount.

The Middle East and North Africa 1973-74. 20th edition of this directory and reference book, available from Collings, Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10016. \$32.00.

Tutankhamun's Egypt

The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, has offered to members every Thursday, January 17 through February 14 a film program on TUTANKHAMUN's EGYPT. The films were produced by the BBC in conjunction with the Tutankhamun Show at the British Museum.

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UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

EXCAVATIONS AT MALKATA

by Barry J. Kemp

The 1973 season of excavations at Malkata, western Thebes, took place between January 20th and April 10th. This was the second season of the expedition's work, the first having been carried out in the autumn of 1971, following a two-month survey of the area in 1970. The overall direction of the project is in the hands of Dr. David B. O'Connor of the University Museum, who directed the fieldwork in the 1971 season. The field director of the 1973 season was Mr. Barry J. Kemp of the University of Cambridge. The success of the expedition naturally depended very much on the individual staff members, twelve in 1973, as well as on the courtesy and cooperation of officials of the Antiquities Department and of the Cairo Museum, and on the assistance and facilities provided by the American Research Center. The work was funded by grants of Public Law 480 funds from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and by dollar contributions from the University Museum and the General Shale Products corporation, Tennessee.

The site of Malkata lies a short way to the (local) south of the great mortuary temple of Rameses III at Medinet Habu, covering a broad stretch of uneven gravelly desert crossed by a few shallow wadi beds. Here, about 1350 B.C., King Amenhotep III of the Eighteenth Dynasty had a substantial palace complex of mud brick constructed, surrounded by areas of private housing amounting to a small town. Indeed, since Medinet Habu and adjacent mortuary temples have been found to cover the remains of more houses of this period it is possible that a substantial population came to reside in this part of western Thebes. It was here that Amenhotep celebrated the jubilee or sed-festivals of the latter years of his reign, and one can scarcely avoid the temptation of imagining his son, the later Akhenaten, spending at least some of his early life in its painted halls.

Malkata has long been known to Egyptologists, and in the first two decades of this century was the object of an extended project of excavation carried out by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It also stands adjacent to another site for which it is hard to find a parallel in the ancient world. This is the Birket Habu, a rectangle measuring about 2.4 by 1.0 kilometres, now occupied by fields but surrounded by massive heaps of earth. That these heaps are dumps of spoil from the excavation of a large basin was realized long ago. For much of this century a common interpretation was

that the Birket Habu must mark the position of a 'pleasure lake' of Amenhotep III's principal queen, Tiy, the digging of which had been celebrated by the issue of commemorative scarabs. This identification was strongly doubted on philological grounds in 1959, and our own work has added archaeological and chronological reasons to this doubt. Possibly because the idea of a 'pleasure lake' suggests an undertaking rather lacking in seriousness, remarkably little attention has been paid to the Birket Habu, even though it is Egypt's only major earthwork.

The work of the University Museum has thus been concerned with two separate areas of investigation, the Birket Habu and the palace complex. In the latter case, the work of the Metropolitan Museum of Art had been very thorough and it has only been as a result of widely scattered excavation following the 1970 survey that it has been possible to assess how much work remains to be done.

In the case of the palace complex a series of trenches cut into the foundations (M series) has shown that the main parts were built partly on the desert surface and partly on a thick artificial terrace which brought the floors well above the level of the ancient Nile inundation. These trenches, and the work at site E (begun in 1971), also demonstrate that the main parts of the palace were planned and built as a single unit, and at the same time as excavation of the Birket Habu was taking place. Sites E and L are where, at a slightly later stage, extensions to the palace were terraced into the slopes of the nearest mound (B1). A further group of buildings (sites B to D, 1971 excavations) were erected in the avenue between mounds B1 and A1, and seem to mark the limit of building in this direction. Other minor structures, associated with abundant Eighteenth Dynasty pottery, ostraca and jar sealings were found buried and interleaved in the layers of ancient spoil in mound B1 and prove beyond any doubt the precise contemporaneity of the Birket Habu and Amenhotep's palace.

The M trenches also resulted in an unexpected find of quite a different order. The artificial terrace beneath parts of the palace had been built up on an outwash fan of sand and gravel from a desert wadi. The half metre or so of this material accessible above the water table contained numerous hand made sherds. A few, ripple burnished on the outside, in colour black or brown with a black top, appear to be identical to predynastic sherds of the Badarian culture. Others are much coarser, amongst them some with a surface of broad but shallow corrugations, and these should introduce caution in suggesting that a true Badarian assemblage is present. The work of Oliver Myers in the Armant region (still largely unpublished) suggests that Badarian-like sherds in this part of the Nile valley may have a slightly different status from those in the el-Badari area itself. These

sherds do not appear to be in situ, but as yet it has not proved possible to locate the area from which they may have been washed.

The occasional activity of the shallow desert wadis, bringing flood waters down from the hills behind, has continued since the Eighteenth Dynasty and has influenced our programme of work in another way. The Metropolitan Museum of Art had cleared a large area of private housing which they termed the 'South Village.' Their work ended at the edge of a broad area of pale orange clay. What had apparently not been appreciated was that this was fine sediment washed down since Eighteenth Dynasty times and covering an extension of the village over the floor of the shallow wadi. This sediment had been deposited in a shallow lake which had been formed from time to time as stormwaters had been trapped by the mounds of the Birket Habu. When the first flood came the houses had already been abandoned for some time, and were falling into ruin, and the waters had converted the rubble back into mud which had then congealed over wall stumps and floors. The site, labelled J, was worked in five-metre squares, at first alternately as on a chess board, but then subsequently with the removal of the intervening squares after sections had been drawn. By the end of the season ten adjacent squares had been cleared, revealing clearly the outlines of the buildings unencumbered by excavators' baulks. Nearly half the area was occupied by a house unit, with its living-room identifiable from a low brick dais. Much of the remainder of the site had been divided into courtyards, some containing small kilns or ovens whose precise purpose is not yet clear.

In the vicinity of the ovens the floor was covered with a bed of dark earth containing numerous bones, seeds and other organic material. This was carefully sieved and then subjected to a rudimentary flotation technique; the result was a collection of organic debris which, because of the peculiar history of the site, can be considered virtually uncontaminated. By the generosity of the Cairo Museum it has proved possible to retain most of it for study, and this is currently being carried on in the University of Cambridge. It has been supplemented by similar material from other parts of the excavation, including sites E and L. It is hoped in this way to gain information on the diet and living conditions of the inhabitants of Malkata.

In considering the way in which people might have lived in and used the structures of site J it was decided, as an experiment, to rebuild the main house unit and so add a dimension of reality to the study of the life of the community.

Although its people had taken their more valuable possessions with them a formidable amount of pottery had been left behind. Much of this had been broken during the time that the settlement had lain open and derelict, but it had probably not been moved about too much. The result of the study of this material whose completion has been left for the next season, should add its own share of information to the way in which the settlement functioned.

The expedition was fortunate in having the participation of Dr. Elizabeth K. Ralph, Associate Director of the Museum Applied Science Center for Archeology of the University Museum. Using a cesium magnetometer an extensive survey was carried out of variations in the local magnetic field over large parts of the expedition's concession. Its most valuable result was the defining of areas where mud brick and pottery concentrations might or might not be expected beneath the ground surface. With site J this was extremely valuable in indicating the approximate edge of the settlement since the deposits of clay have entirely obliterated the normal surface indications which ancient sites leave behind. A great deal of unnecessary test excavation has thus been avoided. This survey also located, not far beyond the edge of the village, a feature which might otherwise have escaped detection for a long time. A linear magnetic anomaly proved to mark the position of an ancient well. Its excavation is not yet complete, but as revealed so far it appears to have been designed for lifting water from a circular well into a deep narrow channel which runs off towards the southeast. Two grooves cut in the rock mark the emplacement for the lifting device, but a clearer picture of its design and date, which at present seems possibly as early as the village, must await complete clearance.

The search for the possible origin of the predynastic sherds found in the M trenches led to the excavation of a shallow 65-metre-long trench on the desert behind (site P). This resulted in the discovery, immediately beneath the surface, of the badly denuded remains of yet more Eighteenth Dynasty houses, clearly an extension of the 'Village Area' of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The work of clearing and planning prevented any deeper excavation being undertaken, so that the original reason for the trench had to be temporarily put aside. Though denuded to below the original floors this Eighteenth Dynasty level will certainly repay further work.

The investigation of the Birket Habu is technically a difficult operation. When the great basin was dug out Amenhotep's workmen removed an enormous quantity of earth, and dumped it around the edges. The 'earth' was a mixture of sand and clay and combinations of the two so that the resulting record of their activities is, when examined in detail, a very confusing one. The presence of a geologist was essential, and in 1971 and 1973 this position was admirably filled by Peter Tallon. An even greater problem than the interpretation of the largely sterile deposits is posed by the fact that since Amenhotep's day the general level of ground water has risen so that not only the floor of the basin but also the Eighteenth Dynasty ground level are now permanently below the water table. An experiment was carried out in pumping dry one of the trenches, but the type of pump used, an irrigation pump, proved to be inappropriate. Further experiments must be carried out, but for the moment the only information

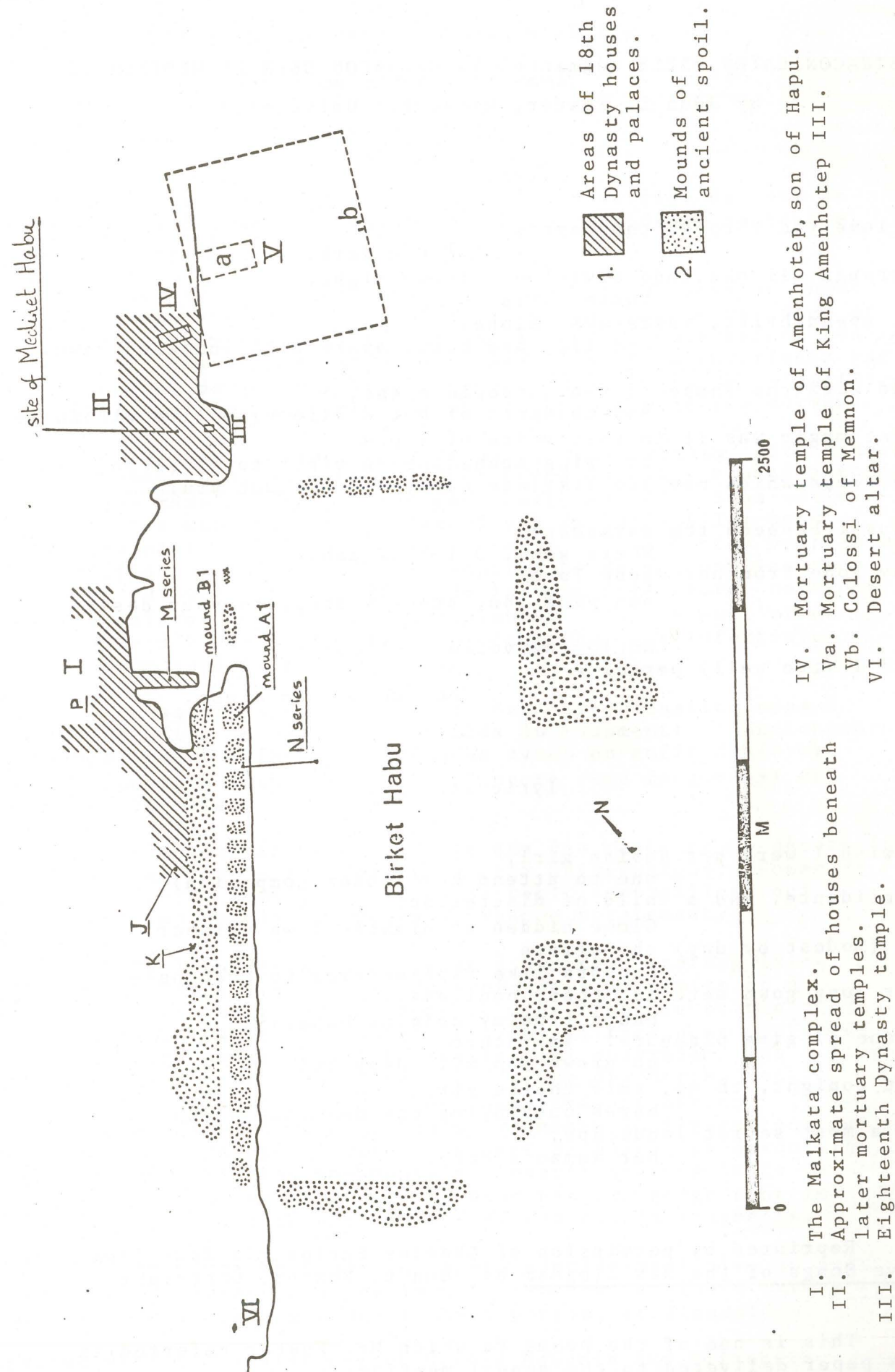
available on the deeper levels comes from the use of a small auger to bring up soil samples. It had been hoped that the magnetometer survey might pick up the edge of the basin, but the high iron content of Nile mud produces so many local magnetic anomalies that no clear result was obtained. However, the information gathered so far does seem to admit the drawing of certain basic conclusions. The record of trenches and borings (trench H of 1971 and the N series of 1973) appears to narrow down the location of the basin edge on the northwest side to somewhere on or near the line now followed by an irrigation canal called the Ramses Canal, some one hundred metres from the edge of the surrounding mounds. This is important because it has hitherto been possible to imagine the basin as having occupied a much smaller space in the centre, as is, in fact, required if identification with Queen Tiy's 'pleasure lake' is sought because its dimensions are specified. An idea of the depth becomes possible from considering the volume of earth piled around the edges. This has now been estimated on the basis of a contour survey of the whole mound system carried out in 1973 by the expedition's surveyor, G. Dennis Sykes, and his assistant Miss D. P. Quin. A figure something in excess of five metres is indicated, which agrees fairly well with general considerations of the varying height of the Nile throughout the year in pre-modern times. This is, however, a preliminary calculation which required that various assumptions be made, which await verification or otherwise by excavation. The biggest assumption involves the amount of spoil hidden beneath the modern ground level. Already our excavations have shown that on the northwest side the double row of mounds rests not on a natural desert surface but on an artificial terrace of dumped material which makes a considerable addition to the volume involved.

Important further evidence for the dating of the Birket Habu was obtained from site K. This is a large heap of ancient brick rubble dumped directly on the desert surface immediately behind the mounds on the northwest side. The rubble came from a building whose walls and ceilings had been brightly painted. As yet the range of subject matter is hard to reconstruct. The artists involved were working in an extremely free manner, and employing a sophisticated colouring technique, stippling and laying one colour on another to produce various tints and shades. Many of the bricks bore the twin cartouches of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiy. Of the numerous potsherds present a high proportion derived from amphora-like storage jars, and some of these bore ink labels. References in these and on mud jar stoppers to the first of Amenhotep's sed-festivals in year 30 date the structure even more precisely. The position of the dump gives rise to the interpretation that it derives from a painted palace or similar building which stood beside the half-completed lake which we know from references in the tomb of Kheruef at Thebes

was used during the sed-festival celebrations. At some time after year 30 this building was demolished and carted away, presumably as work on the digging of the basin continued. The rubble was eventually partially buried beneath more dumped earth which shows beyond doubt how late in Amenhotep's reign work on the Birket Habu was continuing. Indeed, the lack of buildings associated with it, something born out by the magnetometer survey as well as by field observations, does something to create an impression that it may never have been completed at all.

The effort put into digging the great basin was truly prodigious. Not content with creating one of the largest holes in the ground to be seen in the ancient world the originators of the scheme had the spoil heaped in a symmetrical fashion round the edges. On the northwest side the dumping took the form of two parallel rows of roughly rectangular mounds separated by a broad avenue, although in the later stages of dumping the pattern was partly obscured by excess material. This rudimentary 'landscaping' has given to the site a bizarre and slightly eerie appearance, yet impressive though it is, the rise in the level of the fields since ancient times has buried a very substantial amount of the spoil so that in ancient times it must have appeared even more impressive than it does today. But why was it made? With Queen Tiy's 'pleasure lake' exposed as a red herring our discussions have swung between practical and ceremonial or religious considerations. The situation where a large residential area stood beside a large area of water linked to the Nile invites the interpretation that the latter served as a harbour, and that what Amenhotep was doing at Malkata was building a 'new Thebes,' perhaps with a view to rivalling the docks at Memphis. And certainly whatever other purposes it may have served one can hardly avoid seeing the large deliveries of foodstuffs made to Malkata arriving via the great basin. Yet one line of development taken by ceremonial or symbolic construction during the Eighteenth Dynasty was also concerned with large artificial bodies of water. It is best known from a part of el-Amarna where Akhenaten created a little isolated complex of non-residential buildings and gardens surrounding a large shallow pool. This he called Maru-Aten, and though its significance is nowhere explained it looks like an attempt to create an idyllic setting where the dependence of nature on the life-giving power of the sun could be celebrated. A long inscription of Amenhotep III describes how he, too, created a Maru for Amen at western Thebes and the temptation for identifying it with the Birket Habu is certainly strong. In dealing with ceremonial or symbolic structures the limitations of archaeology soon become apparent. Yet whilst one suspects that a final understanding will elude us, the work of the University Museum expedition should in the end enable the Birket Habu to take its place in the history of civil engineering in ancient Egypt.

SKETCH MAP OF THE BIRKET HABU AND MALKATA



OSTRACON CAIRO 25218 augmented by OSTRACON DEIR EL MEDINEH 1266

by John L. Foster, Roosevelt University

lyric i

I love you through the daytimes,
 in the dark,
Through all the long divisions of the night,
 those hours
I, spendthrift, waste away alone,
 and lie, and turn, awake till whitened dawn.

And with the shape of you I people night,
 and thoughts of hot desire grow live within me.
What magic was it in that voice of yours
 to bring such singing vigor to my flesh,
To limbs which now lie listless on my bed without you?

Thus I beseech the darkness:
 Where gone, O loving man?
Why gone from her whose love
 can pace you, step by step, to your desire?

 No loving voice replies.
And I (too well) perceive
 how much I am alone.

lyric ix

I wish I were her Nubian girl,
 one to attend her (bosom companion),
Confidante, and a child of discretion:
 Close hidden at nightfall we whisper
As (modest by day) she offers
 breasts like ripe berries to evening--
Her long gown settles, then, bodiless,
 hangs from my helping hand.
O she'll give pleasure! in future
 no grown man will deny it!
But tonight, to me, this chaste girl
 bares unthinking the delicate blush
Of a most secret landscape,
 her woman's body.

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Love Songs of the New Kingdom by John L. Foster, Copyright
1974.

This is one of the poems to which Mr. Foster referred in his paper delivered to the annual meeting.

LA MISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA IN EGITTO

DELLA UNIVERSITA DI ROMA*

by Sergio Donadoni

Les travaux de la Mission de l'Université de Rome se sont déroulés à l'Asasif dans la Tombe No. 27, du 19 septembre au 20 octobre, 1973.

Nos trois précédentes campagnes dans ce même monument nous ont fait connaître ce qui restait debout sur le terrain, et nous avons commencé l'exploration de sa partie souterraine. On rappelle que ces tombes saïtes de l'Asasif sont caractérisées par la présence de deux cours à deux niveaux différents, et d'artifices structurels qui les mettent en rapport les uns avec les autres.

La mauvaise qualité du rocher, ses nombreux effondrements et effritements qui nous ont souvent gênés dans les années précédentes, nous ont de même causé des problèmes cette saison. Sans vouloir trop insister sur les aspects techniques de la fouille, nous devons toutefois souligner le fait que de larges fentes verticales ayant pratiquement isolé sur un remplissage de fortune les gros blocs qui surmontaient les côtés de la cour inférieure, nous ont obligé à enlever les parties chancelantes. Cela a eu l'effet désagréable d'élargir l'orifice qui cerne la cour inférieure dans la cour supérieure.

L'assainissement de cette dernière situation nous a permis d'étudier de près deux parties du monument: l'antichambre de l'appartement inférieur (que nous avons pu enfin débayer, avec l'exception d'un coin qui est encore trop dangereux) et la cour elle-même.

L'antichambre ne comporte que des restants de décoration pariétale, en partie figurée, en partie épigraphique. Comme de règle dans cette tombe, les blocs de petit appareillage qui couvraient les parois ont disparu presque totalement.

De l'antichambre on passe à une cour rectangulaire, de 10 m. de large sur 6.50 m. de profondeur, à droite et à gauche (est et ouest respectivement) dans laquelle se plaçaient deux portiques, soutenu chacun par trois piliers dont seulement les bases sont conservées. Les textes qui couvraient les piliers à l'est sont de caractère funéraire (Livre des Morts, etc.), tandis que ceux à l'ouest donnent les titres du défunt. Il ne reste encore en place que quelques fragments de figurations qui couvraient les parois. Juste au sommet du porche se déroulait une longue inscription monumentale, constituant une sorte de frise en grès qui se terminait en haut par une gorge dont la polychromie est encore apparente sur beaucoup de fragments.

La paroi du fond, qui a été complètement mise au jour pendant cette saison, est celle qui présente le plus d'intérêt; elle comportait deux grandes fausses-portes, de dimensions

*Edited with the assistance of Carole Hanania and Elizabeth Riefstahl.

inégales qui flanquaient l'ouverture d'une grande niche, haute de 3 m. environ et profonde de 2.90 m., sur une ouverture de 2.60 m. Son axe est légèrement biais par rapport à celui de la cour. Au fond de la niche s'ouvre une porte, surmontée d'une gorge, qui donne accès à une chambre souterraine. La disposition générale est analogue à celle d'autres tombes saïtes de l'Asasif.

On trouve des restants d'inscriptions et de figurations aussi abîmées partout dans la tombe; ces derniers nous donnent une idée générale de l'aspect de cette partie, mais des effondrements anciens et des crevasses assez dangereuses déparent ce qui devait être un élément très suggestif dans l'architecture du tombeau.

La chambre souterraine à laquelle on a fait allusion pose, elle aussi, des problèmes de vidange: la porte d'accès a été renforcée provisoirement par des tuyaux en acier, qui devraient en principe nous permettre d'y pénétrer. Mais des trous dans le plafond rocheux ont laissé pénétrer du sable, l'enlèvement duquel serait inutile et même dangereux avant d'avoir soigné la toiture.

Nous avons donc décidé de laisser cette tâche à une autre campagne, qui s'occuperait également à achever l'étude, déjà assez poussée, de pierres inscrites et fragmentées qui ont été recueillies un peu partout pendant la fouille et qui ont pu être parfois rassemblées et remises à leur endroit d'origine.

D'autres observations ont été faites pendant les travaux. Nous avons pu constater que l'existence d'un incendie aurait pu être en partie responsable pour les dégâts qui se trouvent un peu partout; nous avons trouvé sous les cendres des dégâts un certain nombre de poteries d'époque ptolémaïque qui pourraient être les restants du pauvre mobilier funéraire des ensevelissements qui, à la basse époque, ont eu lieu dans les endroits vides du monument.

Si la vie et l'activité de la Mission ont pu se dérouler dans les conditions les plus avantageuses, nous en devons encore une fois remercier le Service des Antiquités. Ce dernier nous a donné tout son appui, à commencer par la Direction Générale au Caire et l'Inspecteur en Chef de la Haute Egypte, le Docteur Ramadan Saad; nous devons également remercier les inspecteurs qui ont suivi de plus près la vie quotidienne dans le chantier, Mr. Abdelfattahes Sabbahy et, pendant quelques jours, Mr. Adel Farid.

Il nous est propice de remercier nos amis et collègues égyptiens, et nous espérons reprendre dans quelques mois les travaux dans un monument qui nous a offert jusqu'ici beaucoup de possibilités pour suivre de près les problèmes de l'architecture funéraire saïte à Thèbes.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Five new honorary members received their awards in Cairo from President Wilson at a ceremony on January 16 arranged by Cairo Center Director John Dorman and Mrs. Dorman. New and present honorary members (page 6) and their spouses attended, as well as ARCE Governor Professor Muhsin Mahdi and Mrs. Mahdi.

Dr. Abdel-Moneim Youssef Abu Bakr

Dr. Abu Bakr was born in Cairo, where he attended El Hamiah School and Cairo University, receiving his B.A. in 1930 from the faculty of Arts, Antiquities Section. In 1931 he went to Germany to continue his studies at the University of Berlin, from which he received his Ph.D. in History and Egyptian Civilization. He returned to Egypt in 1939 to join the faculty of Alexandria University, where he rose to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1939 and full Professor in 1948. He was named Director of the Antiquities Section and Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Alexandria University. During these years Dr. Abu Bakr participated in Alexandria University expeditions in the Giza and the Ashmonein areas.

In 1954 Dr. Abu Bakr was named Professor at Cairo University, where he was appointed Director of the Antiquities Section, then Assistant Dean and finally Dean of Cairo University. From 1960 to 1965 Dr. Abu Bakr participated in the campaign to salvage the Nubian monuments as a member of the International Committee.

Dr. Abu Bakr has served on a large number of important committees relating to Egyptian antiquities including: The International Committee for the Salvage of Nubian Monuments, the International Committee for the Salvage of the Philae Temples, the International Committee for the Salvage of Abu Simbel, the Higher Committee for Antiquities and the Permanent Committee for Antiquities. He is an Honorary Member of the German, Czechoslovakian and French Institutes in Cairo.

In 1964 Dr. Abu Bakr received an honorary doctorate from the University of New Delhi. Now retired from his teaching positions, he continues to appear on radio and television programs.

Among Dr. Abu Bakr's more important publications are: Excavations at Giza, Volumes I and II and L'Art Egyptien. He has published a number of articles including the preliminary reports on five seasons of excavations in Lower Nubia, "Diseases in Ancient Egypt" (Forum, Parke Davis International), "Divine Boats in Ancient Egypt" (American Journal of Archaeology), etc.

Dr. El-Kalamawi has two children: Yassin, currently in Montreal completing his requirements for a Ph.D. in engineering, and Omar, a physician, on the Faculty of Medicine at Cairo University.

*Dr. Yehya El-Khachab

Dr. El-Khachab, who was born in Cairo, earned the B.A. degree in 1931; L.L.B. and M.A. in Islamic Studies from Cairo University; practiced law for two years, received a scholarship in Paris for four years and in 1940 received a Doctorat Es-Lettres.

He taught as Lecturer, Assistant Professor, and finally Professor at Cairo University, where he also served as Chairman of the Department of Oriental Studies, then Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and is now Professor Emeritus.

Dr. El-Khachab was delegated as Chief Censor twice, in 1949 and 1952; in 1952 he was Chief of the Prime Minister's Bureau briefly, immediately before the Revolution. Delegated to the Arab League for six years, he served as Director of the Cultural Department and Director of the Higher Institute of Arabic Studies.

Since 1965 he has served as Visiting Professor to UCLA for a six-month period each year, with a few exceptions; he was Visiting Professor at Temple University in 1970.

Among Dr. Khachab's works are: Nasir Khosrau (in French); Khan al Ikhwan (in Persian), and El Tikka Hadaratain al Arabiyya wal Farasiyyah (in Arabic). He also edited, revised, and/or translated from Persian into Arabic: Chahar Mokala, Safar Nama, Sharaf Nama (history volumes, 2 of which have appeared and the other 2 are with the printer), and Tarikh El Bahaki (on the Seljuks, 800 pages).

Dr. Mohammed Gamal El-Din Mokhtar

Born in Alexandria, Dr. Gamal Mokhtar received the B.A. degree in 1939, Diploma of Egyptology in 1943, and Ph.D. in Ancient Egypt History and Archaeology in 1957, all from Cairo University.

*Dr. El-Khachab and Dr. El-Kalamawi are husband and wife.

He taught in secondary schools from 1940 to 1957. Dr. Mokhtar served as Assistant Professor in Cairo Teacher's College, 1957-58; Head of Scientific Section, Center of Documentation, Department of Antiquities, 1958-59; Chief Archaeologist, Center of Documentation, 1959 to 1966; Professor of Ancient History, Cairo University, 1967; Director General of the Department of Antiquities, 1967-68; Under Secretary of State for Antiquities, Ministry of Culture, 1968 to 1973; President of the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities (with rank of Vice-Minister), 1973 to the present.

Author of more than twenty books and articles, Dr. Mokhtar is a member of the Egyptian Historical Society, member of the Institut d'Egypte, and Fellow of the German and Czechoslovakian Institutes of Archeology in Cairo.

He was Fulbright Exchange Fellow in the U.S. for six months, 1953-54; guest of the French Government for inauguration of the Tutankhamen in Paris, 1947; guest of the Japanese Government in February 1968 and for the World Fair in Osaka, 1970; adviser at the conference for the protection of monuments at UNESCO in Paris, 1968; guest of the Polish Government in September, 1968; guest of the ARCE on a trip to the U.S. in 1969.

ARCE FELLOWS, 1973-74



Front Row (l. to r.): Jack L. Schrier, William G. Millward, David A. King
Back Row (l. to r.): Harold Vogelaar, Wilfrid J. Rollman, Walter J. Young, David P. Silverman

NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

ARCE

Dr. Betty al-Hamdani completed during the October war her museum research on Biblical themes in Coptic art and, accompanied by her husband, left Egypt by land through Libya.

Chicago House, under its new Director, Dr. Kent Weeks, began its season on schedule in mid-October, despite the war, with only half its personnel on hand, the other half unable to travel to Cairo until normal communications were restored some weeks after the cease fire at the end of the month. Permission was granted for the epigraphic survey team to commence work on the battle scenes of Seti I on the northern wall of the hypostyle hall of the Karnak Temple.

Mr. Charles Froom and Miss Biri Fay, both of the Brooklyn Museum, spent several weeks in Luxor during November collaborating with the Egyptian authorities on preparations for the opening of the Luxor Museum, now scheduled for the fall of 1974.

Permission was granted by the Egyptian Government for the three ARCE Fellows currently in Egypt to continue their research after December 31.

Department of Antiquities

Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, President of the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities, spent three weeks in Paris during November attending a meeting of UNESCO.

Minister of Culture Youssef el Sebai, accompanied by Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, Dr. Henry Riad and Mr. Kamal Malakh, visited Moscow for ten days in December to attend the opening of the Tutankhamen exhibit in Moscow and of the Islamic exhibit in Leningrad. It is planned that the Tutankhamen exhibit will remain in Moscow for four months, in Leningrad for two months and in Kiev for two months.

All the museums in Egypt have remained closed since October 6. As of the end of December there was no indication of when they would open.*

Mr. Ali Haroun, public relations officer and expeditor in the Department of Antiquities, left Cairo early in October to continue his studies in Belgium. Sitt Farida, Mr. Haroun's former secretary, is now in charge of issuing the antiquities passes, while Mr. Gamil Shakir expedites the importation of archeological equipment through customs.

*There has now been indication that the museums opened in January.

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

Those dropping by the Center during the month of September included: Dr. Walter Fairervis, Jr., Director of the Hierakonpolis Expedition, from the American Museum of Natural History in New York; Dr. Carolyn Killeen, former ARCE Fellow, and Mark Cicarello, both from the University of Chicago; Mrs. Anita Robinson and Mrs. Peggy Hedrick, of Claremont, California, whose husbands were working on the Nag Hammadi Codices project; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Prichard, Fairfax, Virginia; Dr. L. Carl Brown, Princeton University; Mr. and Mrs. Dan Condit, Lafayette, California; Mr. Douglas R. Frayne, University of Toronto; Dr. Aziz S. Atiya, member of the ARCE Board of Governors, and Mrs. Atiya, Salt Lake City, Utah; Miss Kathleen Gallavin and Miss Eunice Wazniak, State University of New York at Buffalo; Mr. Aly Fakhry, son of the late Dr. Ahmed Fakhry, leaving for Katmandu to become Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires; Dr. Betty al-Hamdani, working on Biblical Themes in Early Coptic Art, and her husband; and Professors Bostico and Donadoni, University of Rome.

During the October War the office continued to function normally although, with the airport closed for three weeks, the number of visitors to the Center was understandably reduced. Dr. Robert Garvey, Executive Secretary of the President's Council on Historical Preservation, and Dr. I. E. S. Edwards of the British Museum, U. S. and U. K. Delegates respectively to the UNESCO meetings on Philae, were in Cairo and Aswan from October 6 until they could be evacuated by ship on October 13; Mr. and Mrs. David Silverman arrived to commence work on Mr. Silverman's project of papyri of the Middle Kingdom; Dr. Muhsin Mahdi, ARCE Board member, arrived with his family to spend a year in Cairo on a grant from the Office of Education; Mr. and Mrs. James Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Belson and Mr. and Mrs. John Romer, all members of the Chicago House Epigraphic Survey Expedition transited Cairo en route to Luxor; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Nord of Stanford University, stranded in Cairo by the October War, were evacuated by ship with other American tourists, carrying mail and messages to families and friends in the U.S.; the following four correspondents covering the October War called at the Center: Mr. John Morris of the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Charles Quinn of NBC, Rome; Miss Jurate Kazickas of AP, New York City; and Mr. Paul M. Grimes of the Philadelphia Bulletin. Other visitors to the Center during October included: Mr. Christopher Thoron, President of the American University in Cairo; Mr. Willem Stoetzer, Director of the Dutch Institute; Mr. P. de Boysson, Franco-Egyptian Center in Luxor; Mr. Phil Pritchard, University of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Mark Lehner of Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Our November visitors included Mr. Henry Selz, Quaker Service Representative to the Middle East, accompanied by Mr. Stephen Miermann of the Quaker Service in Philadelphia; Miss Winifred Needler of Toronto and the Brooklyn Museum; Miss Biri Fay

and Mr. Charles B. Froom of the Brooklyn Museum; Mr. Erhert Graefe and Mr. Jan Quaegebeur of the Belgian Archeological Mission; Miss S. Laufranchi and Miss Ola Shousha of Cairo; and Dean R. Bayly Winder of New York University, Treasurer and Board Member of the ARCE.

Among the Center's first visitors in December was the President of ARCE, Dr. John A. Wilson of Chicago. Other December visitors to the Center included: Dr. Lewis Awad, former professor at Cairo University, now with Al-Ahram; Nepalese Ambassador J. N. Singha; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Quenouille, D.D.S., France; Mr. R. Lackany, Honorary General Secretary of the Alexandria Atelier; Mr. Kenneth Love, ABC News, Cairo; Mr. Chris C. Kins, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; Mr. Mehmet Dervish and Miss Debbie Mark, both of the Oriental Institute, Chicago; Dr. Abdul Qawam, State University at Portland, Oregon; Father Thomas Michel, University of Chicago, now with the CASA program; and Dr. and Mrs. George E. Valley, Jr., ARCE members from M.I.T.

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

Incorporated

Minutes of Meeting of Members

November 11, 1973

The meeting of members of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc., was held at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago on November 11, 1973 at 9:30 A.M.

President John A. Wilson was in the chair. A quorum was present.

President's Remarks

The Chairman thanked Professor Klaus Baer for supervising arrangements for the meeting. Mr. Baer moved and Mr. John Dorman seconded that we record an expression of gratitude to the Oriental Institute, of which Professor John A. Brinkerman is Director.

Mr. Wilson conveyed anniversary greetings from Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, President of the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities, and from Dr. Edward Terrace, who had written a letter of personal greetings and good wishes to the Center on November 6.

He welcomed 43 new Individual Members. The membership now totals 320 as against 270 in November 1972.

The President noted that the future course of the Center in Egypt is uncertain. The Center began with headquarters in the residence of the director, first Mena house, then at other directors' residences. In 1964 it was moved to an office in Garden City and in 1966 settled in its present location there. The Center's program was greatly enlarged in 1964 and it is now hoped that it will expand further to include visiting professors, both American and Egyptian if the fellowship program can be permanently established in somewhat the same manner as the archaeological program.

Volume IX of the Journal of ARCE, under the supervision of Professor Gerald Kadish, will be published in 1974.

Report of the Cairo Director - see Appendix A

Following the Cairo Director's report, the Chairman paid tribute to Ahmed Fakhry as a warm, beloved personality and Jasper Y. Brinton as an old and dear friend.

Report of the U. S. Director - see Appendix B

Nominating Committee Report

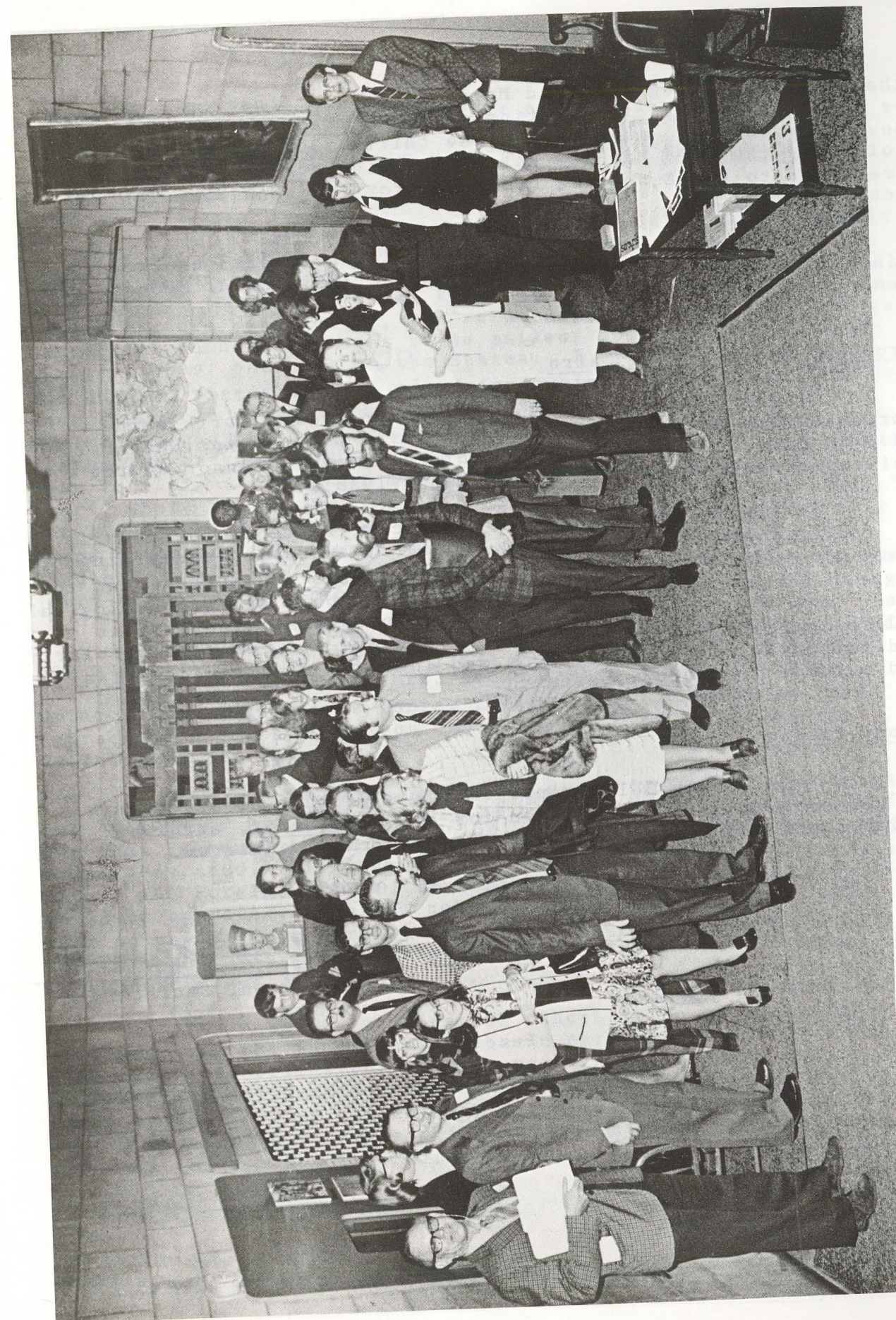
Professor George Hughes presented the report of the Nominating Committee. Ronald Williams moved and Klaus Baer seconded that Governors be elected as designated in the report. The motion passed.

A list of the twelve Governors elected by individual members and eleven Governors appointed by their institutions, which are Research Supporting Members of ARCE, appears in Appendix C.

By-Laws Amendment

It was moved and seconded that the By-Laws be amended to make the first part of Article V, Section 8 read as stated below, leaving the remainder of the section unchanged. The motion passed.

"The President or person he designates shall prepare, not later than May 1st in any year, a budget showing anticipated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year next beginning. The said budget shall be presented to the Board of Governors for its rejection, alteration or ratification at the first meeting of



ARCE ANNUAL MEETING: LOBBY OF ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, NOVEMBER 1973.

the Board following the said May 1st date, whether said meeting be an annual or special meeting. In the event the Board of Governors fails to meet within the thirty (30) day period following the said May 1st date, the said budget shall be presented to the Executive Committee for its consideration and action."

Amendments to the By-Laws which have been enacted since the adoption of the By-Laws at the 1969 Annual Meeting of Members appear in Appendix D.

Proposed Symposium in Cairo

The Chairman informed the members of a forthcoming three-to-five-day international symposium planned for December, 1974 in Cairo under the chairmanship of David O'Connor of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.

The purpose of the proposed conference is to summarize in critical fashion the current scholarly situation concerning certain specific problems of history, sources and methods and to suggest further research and further epigraphic and archaeological field work toward the solving of these problems. The results will be published together, and it is hoped will enlarge scholarly understanding of these problems and indicate significant areas and methods for future research.

Group Picture

Mr. Lanny Bell proposed that a picture of attendants at the present meeting be taken for the Newsletter, archives, individuals and other purposes. The Chairman concurred.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:40 A.M.

Attest:

Lily M. Brown
Lily M. Brown, Secretary

Date: December 14, 1973

APPENDIX A

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CAIRO CENTER

The problem was really what to do with that extra pair of socks and my razor. You see, for anyone leaving Egypt to come to the States these days, word travels like wild fire ... from friends to acquaintances to people of whom you've never heard. Before you know it, you're deluged with letters, packages, manuscripts and photographs to be mailed, some in Europe as you change planes, but most in the States. I brought with me over two hundred pieces of mail of various weights and sizes; this is understandable since postal communications between Egypt and everywhere had been cut off for the last month. Of course, it's reassuring to know that at least 200 friends and non-acquaintances hope your plane stays up, but if you're overweight before you start, where do you put that extra pair of socks and your razor? The problem will likely get worse if as has been suggested as a means to combat the energy crisis, every American leaving the Middle East for the States be required to carry out with him one jerry-can full of petrol.

As always, I've been delegated by your friends in Egypt, too numerous to name, to bring you their greetings. I do wish to mention two, however: Mrs. Ahmed Fakhry and Mrs. Jasper Brinton, who asked me to convey their special regards and deep appreciation to those of you who wrote to them following the deaths of their husbands.

First, a word about our program. You will recall that our fellowship program for 1972-73 had been initially cancelled and then, through the intercession of the Foreign Minister, had been reinstated. Although we had received high-level assurance within the Foreign Office that our fellowship program for 1973-74 would be approved, such was not the case. Consequently, this year no new Fellows were permitted to come to Egypt, although the five who were already resident were permitted to remain through December 31.

The reason given for the cancellation of our program this year was the fact that our basic agreement with the Egyptian Government authorizes the ARCE to work in antiquities only. Although our fellowship program has been approved on an annual basis by the Foreign Office, the Egyptians want us to regularize it. They certainly have a point and to this end we have begun informal talks. However, with the preoccupation of the Egyptian

Government with the war - and Ramadan - it was understandable that during the last month first priority could not be given to our fellowship program.

Although our fellowship program has suffered, our Smithsonian program has prospered. In 1972-73 we had 15 archaeological and other projects approved and in the current year we have 18. You are familiar with most of the on-going projects: Chicago House, Fustat, the maintenance of sites at Hierakonpolis and Mendes, etc. This last year there has been considerable activity around Giza -- it must seem more like old times to the old timers in the ARCE. Last Tuesday Gamal Mokhtar rehearsed what he would say to Secretary Kissinger whom he was to accompany on a tour of Giza the following afternoon: "We currently have four American expeditions in Giza: Dr. Hans Goedicke of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Kelly Simpson of the Boston Museum and Yale; Dr. Kent Weeks of the A. U. C.; and Dr. Alexander Badawi of UCLA. All are financed by the Smithsonian and are administered by the ARCE!" . . . not, of course, strictly true, since only Dr. Goedicke and Dr. Weeks are working through ARCE, but Dr. Mokhtar said he was not one to quibble.

Among our new projects has been the Brooklyn Museum project to advise and assist in the preparation of the Luxor Museum prior to its opening scheduled for January 1974. The receptivity on the part of the Egyptian Government gives every indication that this collaborative effort can set a badly needed precedent for what can be accomplished with museums in Cairo. Another minor triumph in our relationship with our Egyptian colleagues was David King's response to a request from Smithsonian for the names of ten early Arab scientists after whom craters on the moon would be named. The team at Chicago House, now at half strength, has started work under their new Director, Kent Weeks. Pending the arrival of the contingent from England, who will bring with them drawings of the Temple of Khonsu, permission was received for the team to begin work on the Seti I scenes located on the northern wall of the hypostyle hall of the Karnak Temple. On another of our projects, I'm glad to report that Mr. Louis Awad has agreed to edit the Arab Writing Today series, of which Prof. Speros Vryonis, Director of the Near Eastern Center, UCLA, is project director.

What of the general atmosphere in Cairo today? The last month has been a grim one, although we never felt we were in real danger. Blackouts, begun with the outbreak of war, are still in effect. Most of you know the hazards of driving in Cairo in broad daylight - but in pitch blackness, the headlights painted a dark blue, pedestrians taking to the streets to avoid the

unlighted pitfalls of the sidewalks, for anyone to issue forth after dark is sheer folly, and invites disaster. Meanwhile, travel has been further restricted, meat is available only two days a week, rationing of gasoline, sugar and oil has gone into effect and tea is simply not to be had. Museums have been closed down for the indefinite future. For four or five days we had occasional air-raid alerts and once we saw puffs of smoke in the sky and could hear explosions in the distance as anti-aircraft fire was directed against an intruding plane. Virtually all of our younger Fellows have been escorted to the nearest police station at one time or another, where their identity was checked, apologies made, tea was served (on occasions) and they were released. Meanwhile, the wives have been sewing bandages and hospital gowns three times a week at the Red Crescent and at the Tahsin al Saha (City of Health).

The greatest privation, however, was lack of communications with the outside world. We kept our radios constantly tuned to BBC and VOA - and, Pat Gates, wherever you are, bless you for keeping us posted on developments in the Middle East and on Watergate during your Breakfast Show every morning. Mail started to come through again last week, although the current TWA strike is likely to cause some continuing delays.

By last Tuesday the mood in Cairo was grim. The Egyptians, after their early victories, felt cheated by the Israeli breakthrough to the West Bank after the ceasefire had been declared. We could see evidence of more troops and material moving through Cairo toward Suez to relieve the beleaguered Third Army. Everyone accepted the fact that the war would be resumed any day and on a large scale. With 29 potential ARCE evacuees on my list, I had given up all plans to attend this Annual Meeting. Secretary of State Kissinger arrived in Cairo Tuesday at midnight and by noon the following day you could sense the easing of tensions throughout Cairo. Three Egyptian friends called us during that afternoon to ask us if we had heard the local news broadcasts predicting an early resumption in diplomatic relations. That night four other friends called in person to congratulate us on the turn of events.

The Egyptians have a phrase "yom assel, yom bussel" or "one day honey and the next day onions." We've had our month of onions and this last week - at least for two days - we've had a taste of honey, the first in so long we'd almost forgotten what it was like.

Come see us. With many political problems still to be solved, we can't predict how long the honey will last You may have to settle for fool madummis, but there's plenty of that to go around. Furthermore, for the first time in five years we can now assure you a room in the hotel of your choice.

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U. S. DIRECTOR

It is a privilege to meet at the Oriental Institute, which I have wanted to visit since joining ARCE in 1969. Professor Baer sent then to the Princeton staff a print of "Birds in an Acacia Tree," detail from a scene in the tomb of Khnumhotep at Beni Hasan, Egypt in the XIIth Dynasty. My husband and I framed it and I appreciate seeing it in the office everyday. It is especially appropriate that ARCE should hold its 25th anniversary meeting here at the Institute to which the President, one of ARCE's founding members, came as a graduate student in 1923 and where he has been on the faculty in all of the intervening years, including 12 as Director.

For the current year ARCE again has a contract of almost \$300,000 with the Smithsonian Institution to support research in archaeological, epigraphic, art history, and Islamic manuscript projects. The U. S. Office of Education is contributing the largest share to date for support of the Center, whose operation is funded mainly by the Smithsonian Institution.

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State would have provided funds for twelve or thirteen Research Fellows had not the Egyptian foreign ministry disallowed the Fellowship Program for 1973-74. It proved impossible to secure private funds to support grantees elsewhere. As others have stated, however, we are hopeful of a more secure future.

We are accepting applications for Research Fellowships for 1974-75 contingent upon Egyptian Government approval. Each application and three letters of recommendation must be received by December 31, 1973.

Applications for funds for Archaeological and Art History Projects for the year beginning May 1, 1975, must be received by September 10, 1974 (new proposals) or September 30 (renewal proposals).

The ARCE dollar budget balanced again in fiscal 1973 and the office continues to function smoothly. We are fortunate in having our new Administrative Assistant, Jean Whitten, half-time, while retaining the former Office Secretary, Virginia Jenei for a few hours each week. We continue to enjoy our liaison duties among all the members, Governors, contracting agencies, Project Directors, Fellows and staff. One personal note is that in addition to rewarding visits to the University Museum in Philadelphia, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Brooklyn Museum, I also enjoyed the Egyptian departments of the Pushkin Museum in Moscow and the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek in Copenhagen.

We are indebted to hosts R. Bayly Winder for the Grants Committee meeting at NYU, Washington Square in February; Morroe Berger and L. Carl Brown for the Governors meeting at Princeton University in May; Farhat Ziadeh, Leonard Binder and Morroe Berger for a committee meeting in Stanford in August; and Klaus Baer for the 1973 Annual Meeting here at the Oriental Institute. The Executive Committee also met in emergency session at the Princeton office in September. The Archaeological and Research Expeditions Committee, under Donald Hansen's chairmanship, held a telephone conference in September to discuss project proposals for 1973.

The Committee which met in Stanford formulated plans to implement a new policy which the Board of Governors had previously formulated, i.e. the appointment of two Visiting Professors, one American and one Egyptian, at the Center in Cairo each year.

On the 25th anniversary of ARCE it is appropriate to summarize the work that has been done through the Center.

It is impressive when reading the Center's "Archives" to see how concerned the first members were with excellence in both scholarly endeavor and furtherance of cultural exchange and good will between the United States and Egypt. The first members of ARCE were also dedicated to making possible a continuation of research into Egyptian civilization from ancient times to the present, according to a letter from the first Director, William Stevenson Smith in an early Newsletter. Without an organization such as this all American research in Egypt would have ended.

In 1951 ARCE was designated by the U. S. Government as an organization to which Fulbright scholars could be attached. As if to inaugurate early the inclusion of a wide range of interests in the ARCE program the first two of these scholars undertook studies in Egyptian music composition and creative work in sculpture.

Bernard Bothmer and W. Kelly Simpson received Fulbright grants for Egyptological research and were attached to the Center in 1954-55. The Center conducted tours for all the Fulbright scholars in the 1950's.

Directors of the Center in its early days were either in Egypt working on their own and their institutions' projects, or were ARCE Fellows. The early Directors were, beginning in 1951, William Stevenson Smith, Arthur E. R. Boak, John D. Cooney, Arthur Jeffrey, Bernard V. Bothmer, Edward F. Wente, George T. Scanlon, Nicholas B. Millet, and Ray W. Smith. John Dorman became the first administrative full-time Director in 1966.

Presidents of ARCE have been Edward W. Forbes, William Stevenson Smith, Gustave E. von Grunebaum and John A. Wilson. Secretaries have been Bernard Bothmer, Eric Schroeder, Richard Parker, Elizabeth Riefstahl, Mary E. Geiger, Leon B. Poullada and Lily M. Brown.

Beginning in 1957-58 there were two Fellows each year, one in Egyptology and one in Islamic studies. The Egyptological Fellows included Edward F. Wente and Nicholas B. Millet; Islamic Fellows included John Alden Williams and George T. Scanlon. Their letters describing all activity in Egypt and the Near East in detail in the Newsletters of the period make fascinating reading.

In 1962 the first volume of the Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt was published. It was and is still the only periodical devoted entirely to Egypt.

Archaeological expeditions by ARCE were first launched in 1963 when a large U. S. State Department grant afforded funds.

Nicholas Millet directed an excavation at Gebel Adda, where the pyramids are the burial place of a minor branch of the royal house of Meroë (JARCE, Volumes II, III and VI). The project was part of the program of preservation of the antiquities in Nubia.

George Scanlon began excavation of the Islamic site of Fustat, or old Cairo, in 1964 when redevelopment of the site, which would have made archaeological investigation impossible, was proposed. (Publications resulting from the Fustat expedition appear on pages 10-11 of this Newsletter.)

A Columbia, Michigan, Princeton expedition studied and recorded St. Catherine's Monastery at Sinai in 1969-70 (Newsletter June 1966). Greek papyri at St. Catherine's were mentioned in the Newsletter, November, 1953, when Dr. and Mrs. Aziz Atiya had seen them.

Bernard Bothmer and Donald Hansen spent three seasons beginning in 1964 on a stratigraphical excavation at Mendes in the Delta where they found remains of civilization from the Old Kingdom and, from the Late period, the Temple of the Ram God of Mendes (JARCE IV, VI). Work at Mendes is suspended now by security regulations, but the site is maintained in hope of the possibility of future excavation.

Walter Fairservis directed an expedition which began excavations of Hierakonpolis in 1966; the report will appear in JARCE IX. Work was suspended by a security ruling when the team was about to make important findings of the ancient physical as well as cultural environment. This site also is still maintained with a view to future study.

Elizabeth Thomas explored the unknown tombs in the Theban necropolis under the auspices of the Center in the mid-1960s.

Directors of the Center often visited the Oriental Institute's Chicago House at Luxor and kept members of ARCE abreast of the activities there for many years prior to 1968 when the Institute's Epigraphic and Architectural Survey became affiliated with ARCE. Since 1968 the Chicago House teams have continued to record and publish, before threatened deterioration, all the scenes and inscriptions of Medinet Habu (in eight volumes), tomb of Kheruef and Temple of Khonsu. Under the new director, Kent Weeks, the present personnel are ready to begin work on the scenes of Seti I in the Temple of Amon. Former directors of Chicago House include John A. Wilson, George R. Hughes, Charles F. Nims and Edward F. Wente, all present here.

The Akhenaten Temple project of the University Museum, Philadelphia, now under the directorship of Donald Redford was, we might say, prophesied by the Cairo Center Director in 1951, William S. Smith, when he said in a Newsletter that year that there was more material at Karnak than at Tel-el Amarna itself. The University Museum project participants are reconstructing scenes of the temple and may extend their work to include a much more extensive adjacent site.

Dr. Redford also directed an archaeological and epigraphic study of the Temple of Osiris heka djet and its remains at Karnak.

All current projects have been listed in the October Newsletter in recent years including the late Edward Terrace's project on the Decorative Arts of Ancient Egypt, James Harris's Roentgenographic study of the New Kingdom Pharaohs of the Cairo Museum, and Hans Goedicke's Excavations at Giza.

Volume I of a projected four-volume series of Arabic Literature was published in Cairo in 1969 and the U.S. in 1970. Speros Vryonis has succeeded the late Gustave von Grunbaum as director of the project.

Morroë Berger is director of the project which will result in an English translation of a study of the Koran, "The Chanted Recitation of the Koran."

Bernard Bothmer has been director of the Brooklyn Museum project, "The Installation of the Luxor Museum" to advise and assist Egyptian colleagues in the installation of the new Luxor Museum, which is scheduled for completion this year.

Owen Gingerich and David King are presently engaged in a study of Arabic scientific manuscripts which they anticipate will shed much light on medieval Islamic astronomy.

In the last ten years there have been over 90 individual Research Fellows, some studying ancient Egypt and some Islamic and modern Egypt. Their research topics have been diverse, covering economic, political and social history; language; law; education, etc.; names were listed in the April 1973 Newsletter.

The Center's programs in Egypt were supported in the early years by private individuals and foundations including the Bollingen Foundation, National Geographic Society which contributed to the Gebel Adda project, Kelsey Museum, and Princeton University Museum. Since 1964 the main sources of support have been U.S. Government agencies including the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State; the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and the Smithsonian Institution. The Ford Foundation and the Kress Foundation have also granted support in recent years.

We look forward with optimism to further achievement within, hopefully, an expanded program.

APPENDIX C

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Research Supporting Member

University of California
Berkeley
University of California
Los Angeles
Oriental Institute
University of Chicago
Columbia University

Represented by

William M. Brinner
Speros Vryonis, Jr.
George R. Hughes
Jay C. Hurewitz

BOARD OF GOVERNORS (continued)

Research Supporting Member

Harvard University
University of Michigan
New York University
University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Princeton University
University of Toronto
University of Utah

Represented by

Muhsin Mahdi
William D. Schorger
Donald P. Hansen
Froelich Rainey

Morroe Berger
Ronald J. Williams
Aziz S. Atiya

Individuals elected annually by Individual Members

Michele DeAngelis
Richard Ettinghausen

Hans Goedicke
Gerald E. Kadish

Nicholas B. Millet
Richard A. Parker
Dorothy Shepherd
Wm. Kelly Simpson

John J. Slocum
John A. Wilson

R. Bayly Winder
Farhat J. Ziadeh

Boston University
Metropolitan Museum of Art
and New York University
Johns Hopkins University
State University of New York
Binghamton
Royal Ontario Museum
Brown University
Cleveland Museum of Art
Yale University and
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Washington, D. C.
Oriental Institute
University of Chicago
New York University
University of Washington

APPENDIX D

BY-LAWS AMENDMENTS

The By-Laws of the American Research Center in Egypt, adopted in November 1969 and printed in Newsletter number 72, January 1970, have been amended as follows.

Article III, Section 3 amended November 1972 to read:

Election to Membership. The Board of Governors shall make all future elections to membership of organizations, institutions, individual and honorary members.

Article V, Section 3 amended November 1970 to read:

Research Supporting Members to Have Places on the Board of Governors. Each Research Supporting Member shall be entitled to representation on the Board of Governors. Upon its election to membership the appropriate administrative officer of the Research Supporting Member may inform the Secretary of the ARCE of the name of its representative appointed to serve on the Board of Governors during its membership or until the Secretary of the ARCE is notified of his replacement. To insure the desired regular participation of each Research Supporting Member in each meeting of the Board of Governors, any such member may, when use of the proxy procedure provided in Section 11 of this article is deemed inadequate, inform the Secretary of ARCE, through its appropriate administrative officer, of its appointment of a temporary or substitute representative to any specific meeting of the Board of Governors.

Article V, the section entitled "Other Members of the Board of Governors" shall be numbered Section 4.

Article V, Section 5 amended November 1972 to read:

Term of Members of Board of Governors. Those members of the Board of Governors who are elected by the members of the corporation at the annual meeting shall hold office until the next annual meeting of members of the corporation, and thereafter until their successors are designated and elected. Any member of the Board of Governors appointed by a Research Supporting Member shall hold office until the membership of the Research Supporting Member is terminated or until the Research Supporting Member gives notice to the Secretary of the corporation as provided in Article V, Section 3 of appointment of a person other than its then appointee to the Board of Governors, whichever occurs sooner. In the event of any vacancy on the Board, through death, resignation, or by any other cause, the remaining members shall constitute the full Board of Governors until such vacancy is filled by appointment or by the election of a successor.

Article V, Section 8 amended November 1973 to read:

The President (or person he designates) shall prepare, not later than May 1st in any year, a budget showing anticipated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year next beginning. The said budget shall be presented to the Board of Governors for its rejection, alteration or ratification at the first meeting of the Board following the said May 1st date, whether said meeting be an annual or special meeting. In the event the Board of Governors fails to meet within the thirty (30) day period following the said May 1st date, the said budget shall be presented to the Executive Committee for its consideration and action. (The remainder of the section is unchanged.)

Article VII, Section 2 amended November 1972 to read:

Removal. Any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by the vote of a majority of the entire Board of Governors, at any meeting of the Board.

A SUGGESTION ON THE BEHAVIOR OF THE SDM.IN.F FORM
by Edmund S. Meltzer, University of Toronto
(abstract received too late for NL number 87)

Several origins have been proposed for the formatives in sdm.in/hr/k3.f: (a) In and hr as prepositions introducing the agent (e.g. Thacker); (b) In, hr, k3 from verbs "say," "cry," "intend" (e.g. Faulkner, Lefebvre, deBuck); (c) as identical or connected with similarly-spelled particles (Gard. §427). This last seems substantiated by constructions with particles seemingly allied to these forms (Gard. passim, Jung JEA 58: 133).

Sdm.in.f has less in common with sdm.hr/k3.f than they do with each other: (a) Its most frequent use is past; (b) it is common in Middle Egy. secular texts, rather than paraphrased. This makes sense, as (c) it is not as close to its analogous construction, in+Noun+sdm.f, which is always future (Gunn Studies ch.V).

Sethe noted (Verbum II §395) that while suffix follows in in sdm.in.f, pronominal agent corresponding to in+Noun is the Independent Pronoun; grammarians have reiterated that in+Noun regularly corresponds to Indep. Pronoun (Gard. §227, Edel §845 & n.) but seem to overlook this fact's bearing on the sdm.in.f. In my view, the formative in is derived from the particle (really identical with the preposition in, Gard. §227).

For this derivation to be possible, the occurrence of in+suffix in sdm.in.f must be explained as analogy with the rest of the Suffix Conjugation. However, arguing from the disparity in meaning between sdm.in.f and its closest parallel formation (sdm.in.f was the member of the in/hr/k3 trio favored for past use, as Thacker Verbal Systems 244), and from the dearth of other analogous constructions, we suggest that the adaptation of in as a formative in the Suffix Conjugation was not followed through sufficiently to produce a set of really analogous secondary formations which would parallel sdm.in.f. (The "Pseudo-Verbal Construction" with wn.in belongs to a different level of development from the parallel constructions discussed here, and is not applicable to this question.)

